



New Vision, Limitless Learning.

T. Ali Khallouf



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هذا الملف يتضمّن شرح قواعد (المبني للمجهول، الأفعال السببيّة، و صيغ المستقبل)
التمارين الموجودة في نهاية الملف هي مجرد تمارين لتختبر فهمك.
تم تحضير هذا الملف من قِبَل المدرس: علي خلوف / 0992211957

1. Passive Voice:

صيغة المبني للمجهول تسلط الضوء على المفعول به عوضاً عن الفاعل. تفيد هذه الصيغة عندما يكون الفاعل مجهولاً، غير مهم أو من البديهي معرفته.

The passive is formed with a form of the verb "to be" + the past participle of the main verb.

يتم تشكيل المبني للمجهول باستخدام الصيغة المناسبة من فعل الكون متبوعاً باسم المفعول (V3) للفعل الرئيسي. ملاحظة: لا يطرأ تغيير على اسم المفعول حتى عند اختلاف صيغة الفعل، التغييرات فقط تطرأ على فعل الكون.

Passive sentences often omit the agent (the "by" phrase) when it is unimportant or obvious.

يتم غض النظر أو تجاهل الفاعل في صيغة المبني للمجهول عندما يكون إما واضحاً أو غير مهم.

- Only transitive verbs (those that take a direct object) can be made passive.

Intransitive verbs cannot.

فقط الأفعال المتعدية تصلح للاستخدام مع المبني للمجهول. (الأفعال التي تقبل مفعولاً به مباشراً) بينما الأفعال اللازمة (Intransitive Verbs) فلا يمكن استخدامها.

(Sleep, sit, go, come, stand, laugh, cry, walk...)

الجدول التالي يوضح التغييرات التي تطرأ على فعل الكون حسب الزمن:

Present Simple	Am/is/are + V3
Past Simple	Was/were + V3
Present Continuous	Am/is/are + being + V3
Past Continuous	Was/were + being + V3
Present Perfect	Have/has been + V3
Past Perfect	Had been + V3
Future	Will be + V3
Modal Verbs	Can/could/should/must

Notes:

1. When changing active to passive, the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence.

عند التغيير من مبني للمعلوم إلى مبني للمجهول، يتحول المفعول به إلى فاعل.

2. The preposition "by" is used to indicate the doer of the action in passive voice, but it's often omitted if unnecessary.

يتم استخدام أداة الجر By في نهاية الجملة للإشارة إلى الشخص الذي قام بالفعل ولكن يمكن التغاضي عنها عندما لا يكون هناك أهمية للفاعل.

2. Causative Verbs:

- **Causative verbs** indicate that the subject causes an action, rather than directly performing it themselves.

الأفعال السببية تشير إلى أن الفاعل قد تسبب حدوث فعلٍ ما بدلاً من أن يفعله بنفسه.

- The two main causative structures are "**have** + Object + V3" and "**get** + Object + V3".

- **Causative structures** can be used in various tenses, like "I had my car repaired" (past), "I'm having my hair cut" (present Continuous), "I'll have the report typed" (future).

عادةً ما يتم تشكيل الأفعال السببية باستخدام **get, have**. ولكن يمكن أيضاً استخدام **Let, Make**. فيعملان نفس عمل **get, have**.

- With some verbs like "make" and "let", the structure changes to **make/let + object + base verb**.

- ملاحظات حول الاستخدام:

- إذا كانت الجملة الرئيسية منفية، يكون الفعل السببي مثبتاً وبالعكس.

- يتم تحديد صيغة الفعل السببي حسب زمن الجملة الرئيسية.

- دائماً نضع المفعول به بعد الفعل السببي مباشرةً.

- قد لا يكون هنالك نفي واضح في الجملة، بل يُستبدل بكلمات تُشير إلى النفي مثل: **Never, Seldom, Rarely**.

Examples:

- 1 – He cleans the room himself, he doesn't have it cleaned.
- 2- He doesn't clean the room himself, he has it cleaned.
- 3 – They don't explain the lesson themselves, they have it explained.
- 4 – The man didn't paint his house, he had it painted.
- 5 – The man painted his house, he didn't have it painted.
- 6 – The man didn't paint his house, he had it painted.
- 7 – The client will not design the logo himself, he will have it designed.
- 8 – The client will design the logo himself, he will not have it designed.
- 9 – She isn't cooking the meal herself, she is having it cooked.

- في الجمل السابقة وضعت المثال نفسه مع تغيير الجملة الرئيسية من منفي إلى مثبت بهدف إيضاح التغييرات التي تطرأ على باقي الجملة. الجدول التالي قد يساعد على فهم أفضل للتغييرات. (يمكن استخدام الجدول بالعكس، أي أن الجملة الرئيسية يمكن أن تكون منفية أو مثبتة ويبقى الحقل الثاني من الجدول صحيحاً).

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Subject + V1 + Object	Subject + don't + (have – get) + Object + V3
Subject + Vs + Object	Subject + doesn't + (have – get) + Object + V3
Subject + V2 + Object	Subject + didn't + (have – get) + Object + V3
Subject + am/is/are + Ving+ Object	Subject + am/is/are + not + (having – getting) Object + V3
Subject + was/were + Ving + Object	Subject + wasn't/weren't + (having - getting) + Object + V3
Subject + will + V1 + Object	Subject + won't + (have – get) + Object + V3

3. Future Forms:

عندما نريد الحديث عن المستقبل، لا بد من استخدام أحد الصيغ التالية.

- **"Will/won't"** expresses predictions, spontaneous decisions and promises.

تعبّر (Will) عن التوقعات غير المبنية على دليل في الحاضر، القرارات العفوية، والوعود.

- **"am/is/are going to"** indicates intentions, plans, and predictions based on present evidence.

فعل الكون متبوعاً ب (Going to) هي صيغة أخرى تشير إلى النوايا، الخطط، والتوقعات المبنية على دليل في الحاضر.

- **The Present Simple** tense can be used for scheduled or timetabled future events.

قد تُستخدم صيغة الحاضر البسيط للإشارة إلى المواعيد الثابتة في المستقبل، أو الأحداث المجدولة.

- The present continuous tense is for arranged or planned future events.

صيغة الحاضر المستمر أيضاً تُستخدم عندما تكون قد خططنا لنقوم بشيء ما. نستطيع استخدام أدوات الربط للدلالة على الحاضر البسيط كصيغة مستقبل:

(When, as soon as, after, before, until, as long as)



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- **The future continuous** (will/won't be + Ving)

describes ongoing actions at a specific future time.

عندما يستمر الفعل في المستقبل في وقت محدد، نستخدم زمن المستقبل المستمر.

- **The future perfect** (Will/won't + have + V3)

indicates actions that will be completed before a future point in time.

بينما يشير المستقبل التام إلى أنّ الفعل سينتهي قبل نقطة معينة في المستقبل.

يمكن استخدام الكلمات التالية ككلمات دلالية:

(Before, By + fixed time , in + amount of time)

By 2025/May/Tuesday, in two years/four months.

Notes:

الفرق بين **Will** و **Be going to** هو عفوية القرار.
إذا كنت اتخذت القرار قبل التحدث بوقت قصير جداً، نستخدم **Will**
بينما إذا كنت قد خططت مسبقاً فنستخدم **Be going to**.

Passive Voice:

- 1 - The cake _____ by my grandmother yesterday.
a) is baked b) was baked c) has been baked d) had been baked.
- 2 - A new bridge _____ next year.
a) is built b) will be built c) was built d) has been built.
- 3 - The letter _____ by now.
a) is written b) was written c) has been written d) had been written.
- 4 - The report _____ by Friday.
a) should write b) should be written c) should be written d) should be written
- 5 - The movie _____ by Spielberg in 1993.
a) is directed b) was directed c) has been directed d) had been directed.
- 6 - The project _____ next month.
a) will complete b) will be completed c) will be completing d) will be completed.
- 7 - The cookies _____ by the children already.
a) are eaten b) were eaten c) have been eaten d) had been eaten.
- 8 - My car _____ at the moment.
a) is repaired b) is being repaired c) has been repaired d) was repaired.
- 9 - The house _____ when I arrived.

a) was painting b) was being painted c) has been painted d) had been painted.

10 - The form _____ completely before submission.

a) must fill b) must be filled c) must been filled d) must being filled.

11 - The book _____ by millions of people since its release.

a) is read b) was read c) has been read d) had been read.

12 - The results of the experiment _____ in the next scientific journal.

a) are published b) will be published c) have been published d) were published.

13 - The ancient artifacts _____ in the museum for decades.

a) are displayed b) were displayed c) have been displayed d) had been displayed

14 - The new policy _____ by the board of directors next week.

a) is approved b) will be approved c) has been approved d) was approved.

15 - The criminals _____ by the police before they could escape.

a) are caught b) were caught c) have been caught d) had been caught.

16 - The building _____ when the earthquake struck.

a) is evacuated b) was evacuated c) was being evacuated d) has been evacuated.

17 - All the tickets _____ by the time we arrived at the box office.

a) are sold b) were sold c) have been sold d) had been sold.

18 - The patient _____ to the recovery room after the surgery.

a) is moved b) was moved c) has been moved d) will be moved.

19 - The old factory _____ into apartments by next year.

a) is converted b) will be converted c) has been converted d) was converted.

20 - The old factory _____ into apartments by next year.

a) is converted b) will be converted c) has been converted d) was converted.



Causative Verbs:

1. I _____ my car repaired at the garage yesterday.
a) have b) had c) get d) make
2. The students didn't solve the question themselves; they _____ it solved by the teacher.
a) have b) had c) get given d) make given
3. She _____ her hair cut every month.
a) has b) get c) makes d) lets
4. The company _____ the website updated regularly.
a) has b) gets c) makes d) lets
5. I _____ the gardener mow the lawn the other afternoon.
a) had b) get c) make d) let
6. The client _____ the report typed by the assistant every week.
a) has b) gets c) makes d) lets
7. Rami doesn't cook his food himself; he _____ his food cooked.
a) has b) get c) makes d) lets
8. I _____ my taxes filed by an accountant last month.
a) have b) had c) make d) let
9. Last time, the restaurant _____ the order delivered within an hour.
a) had b) gets c) made d) let
10. Ruba usually does the laundry, but this week she _____ it done by her mother.
a) have b) is having c) made d) let
11. The patient _____ the nurse take their blood pressure last night.

a) are having b) has gotten c) makes d) had

12. The clients _____ the design team create a new logo two weeks ago.

a) had b) gets c) makes d) lets

13. I _____ my sister help me with the housework yesterday.

a) had b) get c) make d) let

14. The manager _____ the employees attend a training session every month.

a) has b) gets c) makes d) lets

15. The homeowner _____ the contractor build a new fence this week.

a) has b) gets c) makes d) lets

Future Forms:

1. One day, people _____ to Mars.

a) will travel b) are traveling c) have travelled d) travel

2. I _____ a glass of water, please.

a) will have b) will be having c) am having d) have

3. The train to the airport _____ in 20 minutes.

a) leaves b) is leaving c) will be leaving d) will leave

4. They _____ a new car next week.

a) are going to buy b) will have bought c) bought d) buy

5. By this time next year, I _____ my degree.

a) will have completed b) will be completing c) have completed d) will complete

6. At 8 PM tomorrow, I _____ dinner.

- a) will be eating b) eat c) will eat d) am eating

7. The movie _____ at 6 PM tomorrow.

- a) starts b) is starting c) will start d) start

8. I _____ you the report by the end of the day.

- a) will send b) will be sending c) am sending d) send

9. They _____ a party for him tomorrow.

- a) are having b) have had c) will have d) have

10. By 2025, scientists _____ a cure for the disease.

a) will have found b) will find c) are finded d) will have been finding

11. The conference _____ at 9 AM next Monday.

- a) begins b) is beginning c) will begin d) begin

12. She _____ to the dentist tomorrow at 10 AM.

- a) is going b) goes c) will go d) is going to go

13. They _____ to the gym later today.

- a) are going b) go c) will have gone d) have gone

14. By the time you arrive, we _____ dinner.

a) will have eaten b) will eat c) have eaten d) will have been eating



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15. The store _____ at 7 PM tonight.

- a) closes b) is closing c) will close d) will have closed

16. In two years, she _____ university.

a) will graduate from b) graduates from c) will be
graduating from d) will have graduated from

17. As soon as he _____, we will start the meeting.

a) arrives b) will arrive c) is arriving d) has arrived

18. They _____ the project by the deadline next week.

a) will have finished b) finish c) will be finishing d) will
have been finishing

19. The bus _____ at 5 PM tomorrow.

a) departs b) is departing c) will have departed d) will
depart

20. I _____ my homework before dinner tonight.

a) will finish b) will be finishing c) am finishing d) finish



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